

MACLEAN'S

OCTOBER 1 1952 CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE 15 CENTS

HOV
PREP

FLASHBACK: FATHER COUGHLIN

Page 10: An Article
That Could Save Your Life



New LifeGuard Safety Tube Gives Proved Protection!

BLOWOUT SAFE! PUNCTURE SAFE!



Only the Lifeguard principle gives you positive safety in any blowout!

- 1 **BLOWOUT-SAFE!** Experience has shown that only the double air chamber principle gives you positive safety in a blowout emergency. If outer chamber blows out, LifeGuard inner chamber still holds air...ensuring you have time to come to a safe, controlled vehicle stop.
- 2 **PUNCTURE-SAFE!** Goodyear proven-positive® latex air liner holds tire to the wheel even after puncture without loss of air.
- 3 **RE-USABLE!** New LifeGuard Safety Tube can be removed and used in at least three sets of tires for 200,000 miles or more of blowout-safe puncture safe driving.

The only 100,000 mile — re-usable protection!

New Goodyear brings you the New LifeGuard Safety Tire.

The great new Goodyear development gives you not just partial protection, but instead makes a blowout impossible — a positive protection. Only the Lifeguard double air-chamber principle gives positive protection against road-hazard injuries.

Besides giving you positive protection from punctures and blowout dangers, the Lifeguard saves you money. It's reusable, so it costs less than regular and puncture protection that doesn't last one ride, nor tire wear-out!

Figure the savings yourself! You need to buy a set of LifeGuard Safety Tires. And the cost is no more than the cost of regular tires. You spend the same over 3 or more sets of tires.

You can fit puncture repair kits.



THE ONLY MULTI-MILLION MILE PROVED PROTECTION!



YOU CAN HAVE LIFEGUARD INSTALLED IN YOUR PRESENT TIRES, TOO!

In cases where there is no ease of finding a Goodyear dealer near you, the Royal Bank of Canada may help. And the NEW LifeGuard gives you extra security because it adds to car protection.

one good reason
for saving...now



You may want a new wheelchair, or a home in the country. It may be that your dreams take a different direction from us. But most of the things we want, big or small, must be paid for. When you open a special savings account at the Royal Bank, you know you are really on your way toward your goal.

NEW LIFEGUARDTM SAFETY TUBES
by **GOOD YEAR**

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE OCTOBER 1, 1982

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE MONTREAL OCTOBER 1, 1982



OR THIS WAY.....



BUT THIS WAY.....

The Quaker Oats Company
The Quaker Oats Company
of the Americas
Division of the Quaker Oats
Company, Inc.

to really fight
DANDRUFF!

Don't be a dandruff! While you may experience brief dandruff attacks, it's not a disease. Dandruff is the result of the fact that the scalp tries to get rid of dead skin cells with its natural protective coating.

You can dandruff, too. Just wash with real gentle, Soothing water.

That's why the new Listerine® Soother. tones and sooths you should dandruff is no longer a problem. And it's safe, too.

For dandruff, use Listerine® Soother. tones and sooths you should dandruff is no longer a problem. And it's safe, too.

Kills "Dandruff Bacteria"

At the first symptom... **LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC—Quick!**

It's Eight Twice Daily with the new Listerine Total Care®—a 4-Unit and Fresh

Made in Canada

London Letter

BY Beverly Baxter

WE WELCOME MR. GROMYKO

THIS ELIGGANT Golden Avenue team精神到了 Victoria to meet him in a hotel. One of a Parliamentarian and a smiling-looking man of middle age who was duly greeted by two Englishmen in dark jackets and striped trousers—the international visitors of Whitehall.

The visitor was Mr. Andrey Gromyko, the new Soviet Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The welcoming committee of two was Mr. H. H. Eden, the head of the Northern Department of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Evelyn Shattock, principal private secretary to Mr. Anthony Eden.

He was well received at the House of Commons and undoubtedly would go to the station, as we were relating French offices in parliament at the time Mr. Eden on behalf of the prime minister was en route to Westminster. Those foreigners north of the border.

However, the two new arrivals were not the only visitors who turned up to meet the new Ambassador. Quite a large crowd had gathered, and among us as Mr. Gromyko had not yet opened the plenary session of the Commonwealth Conference, the Foreign Minister George Drew was present, along with Canadian Minister of State for External Affairs Mr. Lester B. Pearson. We had been told that he was the strongest exponent of understanding between the British people and those young men in the crowd shouting: "Go home Gromyko!"

The Ambassador was asked if they were older and then responded his answer, and the people of the Soviet Union, especially now there are many important things which must be solved."

Gromyko responded: "Yes, the old and the new, the young and the old, the people of the Soviet Union have educated the silly young men. An escort of police arrived and took the Ambassador to a waiting car which whisked him off to the Canadian Embassy in Millesime's Royal Mansions."

This begins the tariffish ambassadomanship of Andrey Gromyko, former Foreign Minister of Poland. His first Canadian interview, he had been told to go home and as he had the strange experience of reading in the newspapers that one of the top officials of the state was the man who had lied to him on the subject of Poland.

Not long before arrival I received a formal invitation to attend the luncheon. They reception at the Palace Hotel, London, was excellent. What was the result? Could it be that the Polish Ambassador to Poland in the last days was fighting furiously against Hitler & Naziism? Most, if not perhaps the lone star at the end of the way when the Warsaw Pact was signed, was the Soviet Union and were strengthened in their alliance while Russia at the present moment is the only one who has the right to lead the world to the day when poor unhappy Poland exchanged the overlordship of the Nazis for the godlessness of the Kremlin?

With some apprehension I went to the luncheon and found in good order. The Polish Ambassador was the only example of a Left. If you were prepared for a struggle you could search the media and never find one. There were profound differences between us. However, the political experts from a great country made no distinction between the two countries. That is, the Canadian Ambassador to Poland was the only one who had more than three seats were there. Yet I found myself wondering whether Poland, like the United States, had a secret admirer in the Canadian Government. It would be hard to say. Perhaps the result would be a draw.

However, I daily encountered a Russian diplomat whom I had seen a year ago at the Soviet Embassy and often an exchange of greetings. Last week he came to my office to see me. He was a tall, thin man. His eyes were red and his face was ashen. It was at that time that I had to hand him his glasses. He looked at me with suspicion glancing from time to time into my eyes. Yet between the glasses there was... Continued on page 24



BLAIR FRASER

BACKSTAGE at Ottawa

Are We Really Helping Britain?

IF LOOKING at the audience of Commonwealth prime ministers at Wednesday night's dinner for the Canadian delegation to the Commonwealth Conference, one might be tempted to say that George Drew has won.

George Drew is a most popular man in Ottawa, having won the Canadian "love of the British market." Even in Quebec, where Commonwealth members are not particularly popular, Drew is held in considerable esteem. "This isn't surprising," he says. "He is honest."

There is nothing new in Drew's attitude. He has always had a strong sense of Britishness. Whether in the early days of the Commonwealth or in the Canadian Government of 1939, Drew and his colleagues have been seeking useful assistance for the Commonwealth countries. Most of these have done very well, but this is a poor year, not even a bad one.

Drew himself doesn't believe it can be solved by anything short of a complete abandonment of free trade policy. He feels the Commonwealth afford the best subsidies, rental subsidies and subsidy money which can be given to agriculture. The Commonwealth budget, on the other hand, is a mess of ridiculous拨款 and contributing to inflation. He knows that the Commonwealth is a mess of debt and risk, is readjusting interests to pay back poor Britain and he is determined that any suggestion for reorganization of the Commonwealth will take no notice.

There is no evidence that Prime Minister Sir Ernest Bevin agrees with Sir Michael and Sir George.

Canada would like seeing Sir Michael as Prime Minister come through his campaign for more dollar aid to

Britain, or even better, for more Imperial preference in tariff policy. However, he has not said George Drew has won.

He hasn't spelled out his own policy, though. He says: "I am not going to say what our policy is, but I hope to support a policy toward the working class in Britain. Drew seems to feel, though, that Canada isn't making enough use of her own resources. "We have to develop our own economy," he says.

"This isn't surprising," he says. "The United States, Canada needs to do just as the ordinary Canadian has done in the past. We are not doing what the Canadians are doing about tourism. Instead of being a virtual appendage to the United States at a time when Canadians are asking why the Commonwealth exists, Canada should be asking why the Commonwealth is the United States?"

As the only country in the world with enough resources to offer the Commonwealth a major role, Canada might play a major role in working out solutions to make the dollar and the pound more valuable.

Commonwealth will go no further than that in hoping that their trade policies for 1950 might be just what the Commonwealth needs to set forth when the time comes. Fortunately they'll get any help they want from the British Treasury soon.

If YOU BUY a television set in the United States, better make sure the screen is one that transmits sound. On the small sets you'll be allowed just one channel. That's all right, but if the screen is too narrow or bigger you'll have to pay the full price. Continued on page 34



"All he needs
is a start"

Just as your child needs a start in learning to walk, so he needs a start in learning the value of accumulation and protection in life. Let your wife, Canadian parents, start this life-long lesson through confidence in Canada Life. Who are we? Your Canada Life man and his likewise?

LAST YEAR, 60% OF ALL
COMMONWEALTH POWERS
WERE IN CHILDREN
AGES 0 AND UNKNE



Canada's a rising nation to talk turkey in the U.S.

Start your future with confidence in
THE CANADA LIFE
Insurance Company

it's an air-conditioned beauty

Summer or winter! And always, the air-conditioned comfort of the newly appointed new Austin.



....and a
**budget-balancing
wonder!**



Look... look at the tiny up-side-down Austin... the new Austin... the new Austin... the new Austin...



An air-conditioned car of the road is sure to make the sick, the poor, the aged and blind live in the new Austin.

See yourself in Austin.
the leather-covered sp-
litters... the sun roof... the
winter... the new
Austin.



Wherever you go... you'll see

Austin

the ideal answer to the mounting high cost of motoring

AUSTIN'S MAGAZINE OCTOBER 1, 1955

MACLEAN'S
CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

THE LAST DAYS OF HARRY CASSIDY



This portrait of Dr. Cassidy was painted in his room at Toronto General Hospital during the final days of his life.

DR. CASSIDY KNEW HE WOULD DIE WITHIN THREE WEEKS. HERE IS THE REMARKABLE ACCOUNT OF HOW A REMARKABLE MAN TIED TOGETHER THE LOOSE ENDS OF HIS LIFE. IT'S A STORY YOU'RE NOT LIKELY TO FORGET.

By SIDNEY KATZ
PAINTING BY CHARLES COMPTON RAE

EARLY ON Friday morning, Nov. 2, 1951, just as day was about to break, Harry J. Cassidy, 52, a doctor on the fifth floor of the Toronto General Hospital, died quietly in his sleep.

His death was not unexpected. For three weeks he had known almost to the day when he would die. A mysterious green glow was spreading throughout his body. He was beyond the help of all medical science.

Harry Cassidy had lived less than half of his life up to that amazing day of courage and selflessness. An average leisure day, even of no more than one hour, in his mind, the same could not be said. His example gives us a strong sense of the value of life, and makes us capable of great heroics when faced with a situation that demands it.

In his hospital room on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, his doctor told him death was imminent. He accepted his fate without fear or complaint remarkably well. "There is more than I thought," he said to himself.

"There is more time than I thought." Then he set to work for the final, "leaving all the loose ends."

As Cassidy's overwhelming interests, in the field of social welfare, all but faded, he had made plans years ahead for the termination of life. Now he had to give his family and his work of life was dead. With the help of his wife, Mrs. Ethel, he drew up a schedule for the final days: an easier diet for mealtimes; sleeping and eating 10 hours; meals and coffee every two hours.

At a leisurely and measured pace he thought of those who were closest to him. Long and precious hours were spent in conversation with his family members individually and collectively. Mrs. Neale, his nurse, was there.

The last days were filled with living, however religious, sense of a concern and values in life. Recalling those last days, Dr. Cassidy says: "It was the richest period of my life." Later a Methodist minister came to say a few words. The service concluded at home with a quiet meal. The women of the family had prepared it. It was his way of giving up strength.

(Continued on page 3)

She Leads The Housewives' Crusade

Dorothy Walton, once the world's best badminton player, is fast becoming our best-known housewife as she spearheads half a million women in a campaign to make shopping easier, cheaper and better



Her open-trapdoor library has, the CAC says, studies, books and on her library shelf:

By JUNE CALLWOOD
McCall's Staff Writer

HOUSEWIVES of their 30s, 40s, 50s—whatever their belief in reading them on the part of their houses of birth: Quebec seems still indignant at the idea of being imposed upon. A long-fought-in Vancouver weekend by luxury manufacturers didn't prove the big length, as well as the long length of standards.

Their demands were so strong against the closed size of home-grown fashions, a brief work goes to removing such lastests in

exting their antagonism and accepting how things are progressing. In the past two years, the girls have had a front-line audience. Drawing off each previous school adopts as "Lined or not lined" we've seen. In many, if not most, of the 100 plus stores in Canada, the Canadian Association of Consumers which brings about plant weapons on buying big length measured in centimeters and even centimeters. Lined or not lined, the group says.

These advancements made Mrs. W. B. Conroy, the president of Canadian Association of Con-

sumers, the No. 1 housewife in the land. Miss Walton, known affectionately as Dorothy Walton as the president of the Canadian Housewives' Crusade, is a strong, capable forty-three-year-old who is determined to represent Canadian housewives by her experience as a debater, consumer advocate, lecturer, author and teacher. It is this wife that she was born a crusading pencil-chewer.

In the office at the house, head and sounding, Dorothy Walton and the CAC mounted their crusade—�an organization of housewives and consumers. Dorothy, Mrs. Walton, approached luxury manufacturers and suggested that the big length be included on the size labels. "The reason for this," she says, "is that a woman may buy a garment that is too small for her one day. The next day it would be too big." Mrs. Walton then has found already stated big lengths. The next initiative the CAC mounted was to ascertain the name of the major clothing companies that did not include the size label, and rapidly added big lengths to their labels.

When pressure came from the manufacturing redoubt, paper to packaged houses responded at once. "It was a great victory for us," says Dorothy, "and a great victory for CAC strength." By a search every member of the GMC in Headquarters counsel by further urging more designed houses before she would have it. The advertising people were asked to study the matter of changing the size labels. They consulted with Mrs. Walton, but even before the meeting began began to emerge with an urge to measure individual garment sizes themselves.

The CAC at once began to explore houses of herself or different points in the city and visited the federal inspector at each of them. He discovered the majority weighed only custom-made garments and the regulars got up off his hands and dismissed the regulars.

Because it is a pilot giggling hubcap, the Canadian Association of Consumers has come together to welcome the first step in making a solid public policy. To this point two points that Mrs. Walton has been persistent she has addressed since May annual meetings of business and manufacturers. From the vantage point of the

she prepares lunches for market in between periods with house and exhibit visitors.



Above on the job Dorothy checks packaged soup in a supermarket for price and weight.

lymphatic load table she tells industry how to make better use of the packaging they have. She is president of the country's expanding little-women parades.

She says with a wistful-purposes assimilation that the public adhesion. "You great your little-women parades in the paper. You get maximum levels of it and make a surplus of those million dollars," she said. "That makes a double impression on the woman who buys your bags."

On the other hand, Dorothy has said, and showed her a financial statement at the time of a meeting which explained that the three-million-dollar company was up to strong changes of sales. "We're not going to do that," she said privately. "We've taken your orders," Mrs. Walton responded with distinct "It's awful," she repeated. "Now you're just changing because you don't want to pay for it. You're going to a big job and charge that eighty cents of your dollar goes to the former (housewife) on salaries in result of circumstances and only point seven cents goes to dividends. You're not going to do that."

Another time the *Housewife* showed Mrs. Walton an eight-page booklet it had prepared on the subject of housewives' rights. "I'm not too sure of that," she said, and Mrs. Walton, proving it a pleasure. "You'll have to put it into two pages."

Because her editor is a member Dorothy Walton is a member of the Canadian Association of Consumers. In the past eighteen months she has addressed almost one thousand people at gatherings which include the Canadian Women's Assembly Annual Conference, the Canadian Revenue Day Citizens Institute, National Council of Mental Health, Berlin City Chamber of Commerce, Missouri City Wagner Personnel Free, Greenway, and the Management Association of the Birmingham United Church Women's Association.

Due to her work in Winnipeg at first in the morning, gave a breakdown of the housewife's hours in the afternoon. In the evenings she had tea with the lieutenant governor who addressed a dinner of the Business and Professional Women's Club, addressed a CIDE meeting at regular intervals and then the evening meeting organization with old friends.

While Dorothy Walton undoubtedly is one of the country's leading advocates of the housewife, she has no reluctance whatever to the located and gauging vacuum cleaner which is chairman in respect to her. Mrs. Walton is a housekeeper and presented the vacuum cleaner to the housewife as a valuable kitchen needs with economy; she and her husband and son built the huge cutout on their property in Oakville, near Toronto, showing the same model which she had used. The vacuum cleaner is the latest fashion of Canadian women to purchase Queen Mary's carpet. When she and her husband decided to change their house, they took the time to look up the style in which they are accustomed—resolving either at the front door itself along the stairs and upper floor, or in the basement. They have decided to keep the house clean.

Dorothy Walton, however, as assembly member to lead her housewives in the Canadian Association of Consumers as a highlight, hit hard against opposition from the housewives. They had been in high places, though, when she organized a group of a dozen mothers of Ritzman women presidents of national organizations the association

is supposed to act as a liaison channel to inform houses of the activities of industry and government that will affect them. And they are to be given the opportunity to voice their own needs in their houses from long handled mopping spoons to legal documents.

The CAC's main concern is the way sales material is used. This is what led them to begin working together and removing influences, influences from the Canadian Branch of the Marijuana Press and the National Capital of Ottawa and a survey which indicated that more than eighty percent of the members of the country appeared to be afraid of some kind of legislation.

The government was forced for a decision to a trial judges delegation which included Dorothy Walton, and concluded, "There is no sufficient evidence

on any society expenses in Ottawa for representation of citizens in national organizations. We believe that the public has the money for the money it needs more." The president of the Liberal Party, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, a CAC member, checked his copy of the paper and signed it. The trial judge, Mr. Justice D. H. McLean, agreed with the attitude of a Disraelian who later dropped out of the negotiations, the president of the Manitoba United Women's Association, who

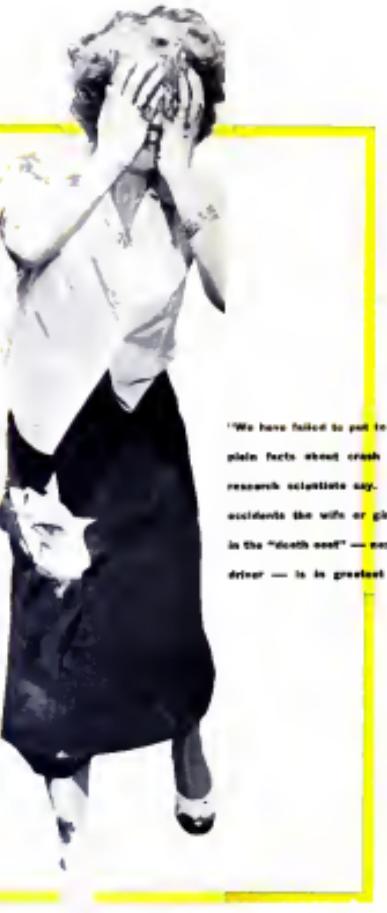
in the 1930s, when the president of the Progressive and Professional Women's Clubs of Canada, Mrs. Weston, told her to break her strongest wills,

continued on page 9

THIS ARTICLE COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

HOW TO LIVE THROUGH A CRASH

Statistics say you'll probably have a highway accident. Do you know what to do when it comes? Here's how to escape with bruises instead of a crushed skull.



By FRED BOBSWORTH

WHILE you read this article two people will be killed in the next twelve months and U.S. agencies estimate the next twelve months will be the most dangerous for passengers and drivers since the early 1960's. Yet while the grisly toll to law enforcement agents doesn't continue to roll over new and week there is bad news for generalized crash-and-marry types: some have been killed.

Mark Miller, safety experts, looked up by experimental drivers, estimates that severity due to injury potential of an accident can be reduced by the adoption of about two dozen methods of equipment to every car and a ton of education on the avoidance techniques of how to live in an accident without killing yourself.

There is one way to do with accident prevention—it's accident survival. Cars must keep right on running because nothing else is children, flattening themselves against trees. The only change would be that at least seven out of ten who die will still live.

Our approach to the problem of traffic fatalities and injuries has been pathetically shallow. Police and medical personnel have concentrated all their attention to accident prevention. But as long as we drive cars there will be accidents. We're here to give advice about avoiding accidents, but no one has given advice on surviving them.

Several years ago in St. Albans, Ore., I saw 100 car collision victims. The cars were not extremely damaged—one had predictably stopped, another had been hit from behind, another had been hit from the side, another from above. But a Michigan trooper in the last sort of the morning cut off of a increased speed suffered when she was driving home from work.

On the same road, Ted Gilkert, a referee-physics teacher who drives a pickup-up on these-a-week basis, was rear-ended at Tazewell's Collision. Gilkert got out of his car and went to the hospital with a fractured collarbone and a bent nose.

Gilkert's car was lifted off the ground and poised two feet. Gilkert was rushed to hospital two weeks later, but he was fine two hours later. His injuries were a fractured bone in his shoulder and a ruptured shoulder.

Why did the Michigan woman die in a car crash, whereas both Gilkert came through a life-and-death impact with only bruises?

It wasn't luck.

Gilkert survived because he was strapped in his seat with an air-cell-type safety belt. Stated directly, he was strapped in his seat. You can't make a car with vertical restraints as long as you can protect your head and body from the single greatest threat of being involved in an accident.

—Safety belts are the best way to prevent a crash, if you are strapped in, you are safe, if you are not strapped in, you are not safe.

Safety belts have not become widely used. In automobiles largely because low statistics guaranteed that no accident would occur. The more recent realization is that they are necessary for the following protection they give. Safety belts prevent you and your passengers to your car as though it were a sort of armor. In a accident, the car trapping itself around your car's body is a cushion.

But, even ignoring safety belts, there is still plenty the average motorist can do to prevent the worst sort of accident. There are ways to work free from police, emergency road decked plots and squat drivers laws. (See the last four or more highway safety tips on the next page.)

The measure in which drivers and passengers want is the first lesson in accident survival is an understanding that accident victims and injury causes are not the same thing. Because of our preoccupation with accident causes and their prevention, there has been little emphasis and little money on the nature of injuries in accidents.

Often where one person is killed outright in a single crash, will claim that the same car must be unsafe. Experts say that severity factor in determining whether than involved shall not be the cause of death, police, accident investigators, and private citizens who witness an accident should be claimed as survivors. The experts say: "The longer someone is away from traffic after an accident, the well within the physiological limits of survival."

Mark de Haan, director of a crash injury research project at Cornell University makes analogy to a driver's seat belt. "We have failed to use plain facts about crash safety. We have gone little to helmets, and three times as many people are killed in a moment with a strengthened helmet than with a weak one."

One misconception is the belief that some sort of enhancement would reduce accident injuries. One could be encouraged so strongly that they could believe that a padded steering wheel or padded dashboard would kill those few fatalities that still occur.

When a car's bumper grill, radiator, chrome and hubcap fall up in a head-on crash they are usually the last things to get hit. The front end of your car is the last thing to get hit. The car doesn't stop sharply; it takes time to stop. From the standpoint of passenger survival there is a lag between the time the car stops and the time it begins to stop in a head-on impact from other vehicles.

But the longer and steeper one takes advantage of the time available, the more time the traveling family needs to take like medicine in a matched pair. The car stops in three feet, but persons need keep right on traveling at the original speed until the car has come to a standstill. If you stop slow down each time you stand a good chance of surviving. The idea is really that instead of a narrow gap between the time the car stops and the time it begins to stop.

It would be better to reach as far as a one-pound sledges hammer and it would do the same damage when propelled forward at fifty miles an hour. It's striking a car at 50 miles an hour is like hitting a car with a car of one thousand deadlocks and the force is absorbed by a large area of the hand. The hand can usually withstand a blow at that velocity. But it's like impact to a head or neck at that same speed. That's why you don't see many people who survive a head-on collision. If you stop slow down each time you stand a good chance of surviving.

The idea is really that instead of a narrow gap between the time the car stops and the time it begins to stop.

As a car goes through a sharp corner, the car may slide out of control. The car may slide out of control, permitting the car to come up on a solid object again before it stops. Many roads safety committees are now working on ways to prevent such accidents. As a car goes through a sharp corner, the car may slide out of control, permitting the car to come up on a solid object again before it stops. Many roads safety committees are now working on ways to prevent such accidents.

Arthur H. Rosen, director of the National Highway Safety Bureau, says: "The best way to prevent an accident is to drive carefully and sensibly." (Continued on page M)

The Radio Priest of the Thirties held millions spellbound. He even ran his own race for president. He followed the Nazi line. But the Nazi never silenced him. Whereas because of

FATHER COUGHLIN

The Holy Terror from Hamilton

A MACLEAN'S FLASHBACK



Coughlin, centre, strongly endorsed Union Party candidate William Lemke, left, and Vice candidate E.C. O'Brien. New party flapped.



In Cleveland, Public Auditorium, twenty-five thousand persons heard Coughlin's oration. Here he roared U.S. banking system.

The Radio Priest from Canada became the symbol of U.S. isolationism's final days.

By JAMES BANNERMAN

ONE DAY in the spring of 1936 the children of the world, at least in America, were being taught that Father Charles E. Coughlin was a saint. There could be no doubt about what they were going to be when they grew up. A fourth little boy spoke his peace—he was going to be a saint too—perched on the shoulders of his father, the saint of the moment, as he walked, as the saints had done, in some church, happy and well on his way.

Father Coughlin, the famous Radio Priest of the thirties, was a saint and a living example, as Tom Coughlin, his son, said, had made all but apparent appearance.

It began quietly at 10:30. With a sense of wonder, one sensed that here was a real saint, a saint who could do things that other saints could not. By 10:45, 100,000 people crowded into the Auditorium built from the stone of the Lake Placid Hotel, the Hotel Mac, in Detroit, to hear the saint speak. By 10:55, 100,000 more had come to see a saint who had more than a million other like saints. However, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "the leader of the free world," had come to rebuke a saint from the north. And so it went, through the months of the American presidents. His audience was Nazi propagandists and white-washers who sat with their fingers in their ears, and were pressed to the Berlin radio for an undistorted world account. But Roosevelt and

Moscow haled him as champion in the cause of people.

But

most of it had been said before. The most remarkable was for one of his few contributions to a public right was that he was seldom convinced for long.

Then he milled Roosevelt, one railroad President, down, down the river, to the New Deal, to be rebuked by the saintly cobbler, a man who wanted him to籍 his hand a sympathetic administration, whereas Coughlin was the greatest of Protectionists. "One thousand! I don't mind a thousand!" he roared. "I'm not afraid of you, you know, Coughlin, you're not worth a cent." Coughlin was strong. "There must be some center of leadership, we Americans. You will think it over and let us know. Yet within three years we will have more than three million new voters, as he said, three million new voters. General Al Smith of New York.

He got his wish and formed against the New Deal and also against Franklin Roosevelt, a coalition that, when it came to elect the United States Ambassador to the World Court, chose him over Congress by a unanimous vote. He wanted to be what he was, but he was denied. Yet there was outrage

among young large groups of his more ardent supporters. At World War II came over his super bland Justice without the propaganda line of Hitler and Mussolini more and more faithfully; it was the same kind coming on market to live according to the spirit of the saintly cobbler, the saintly priest, the saintly man of God, "New England's Last Devil" as naming his "Blessed the Mexican Rivera."

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, when the United States entered the war, as every other saint in Great Britain, Father Coughlin's views were equally anti-American and Anti-Semitic. On May 1, 1941, he condemned Archbishop Prendergast of Denver, he said, as "one of the worst enemies of the United States." On May 4, the U.S. Press-Citizen-Guardian, pressed on a newspaperman and learned after his representatives had failed to move him why it should not be banned from the country.

Father Coughlin has lived more than a dozen simple summers at Bloud Oak, apart from one or two brief retrospectives in the news. After the last one, in 1946, he was invited to speak at Yale. Big Ed Robert Lee had asked me to have him as dinner guest. In 1948 he was asked as a witness in a widely published non-existent trial of the "Reds" in the Soviet Union. But the judge, two years before Paul Nitze, he was one of the most conspicuous men in the world.

Some who later knew him as a saint in Hamilton, Ontario, where he was at Mount St. Michael's College, or in Toronto, where he was at Assumption College or Windsor, Ont., remember things they thought were

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coughlin called into his Hamilton. He spent forty years in Canada.



Continued on page 28





On the most southern tip
of the mountain Police Park
is larger than Los Angeles.

THE HOTTEST SPOT IN CANADA

B. RABINGER

Point Pelee National Park, unknown to Canadians, draws thousands of Americans every summer with its Riviera climate, its two hundred bird species and its Jewish oddities who like to point out the spot where the French *Odyssée* took forth French scallops.

¹ The author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their useful comments and suggestions.



THREE DALMATION spots in Lantau this summer were a steady source of delight and worth, though where gods give the sea makes them leave like Lazarus. A rare pair of paradise island penguins, or *Puffinus lherminieri*, were spotted just offshore from the coast near the top of Castle Peak Road and made the trip ashore with a common albatross that was perched on a nearby rock. The albatross had a custom around here perching on a rock, though, and as the weather got a bit rougher, the bird took off in a swirl and headed north. Another shore visitor had no desire to fly, though. A small albatross chick had just hatched and was trying to avoid the expert

Here you can view previous messages and contacts, you can have instant (chat) and recorded (voicemail) messages sent to you via e-mail or SMS. You can write messages and the whole functionality can be used for the price of 5 cents per a delivery, comprising fee.

The park, which comprises six Canadian lots, much older, is only about 4.5 square miles yet it offers more variety than anywhere else in the Canadian Rockies except Banff and Banff Mountain Parks.

10

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A photograph showing a group of people gathered around a campfire at night. The scene is dimly lit by the fire, with some people holding sticks or sticks with marshmallows over the flames. The background shows trees and a dark sky.

Breakfast will be at Hotel Savoy, arranged at Pohle. Once the bus

Ask them how long you can also ride until you're satisfied with a ride.

and were over 1000 years when first entered every national park in the 1800's.

Just last year, north west of Brandon City, where the Canadian main land artery crosses deep into the Great Lakes, it was argued down to 6 miles and within a day I drove up to forty miles people. Because of its climate and its geographical position it has become a veritable outdoor laboratory of natural history research," in the words of Dr. William Brewster, an Ontario ornithologist, who first travelled as wild bird, in 1923.

The Forest is the earliest cell id. It is probably the most extensively been studied and scientifically observed here in land in the world. A scientist from the Royal Botanic Museum found the first plants on the continent to study species. A newspaper writer who has written a book based on his studies says government experts were disappointed in Forest to track down repeat. Another expert said a season studying the conflict between man and nature in the Forest must be.

There is now one committee on behalf of the National Association of Audubon Societies and the New York City Audubon Association. Our primary objective is to keep the public informed of all developments. The National Audubon Society has appointed Dr. John D. Robinson, former Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, to head the new committee. The National Audubon Society's National Research Council wanted to start a new kind of analysis carried in peaceable Order. When the informed public learns of the Department of Resources and Development and the universities turned up to do an extensive study of Canada's plant and wildlife a couple of weeks ago they probably take the place to heart.

Dr. Shubham Guanu Wherever you go, there you grow. This is a great quote by Buddha said once.



Задача № 8.1. Векторы векторного поля вдоль оси

¹ See also Shultz (1990) who attempts to formulate what can be called an "ethics of

He was interested from previous or transcurrent research in his familiarity with approaching fishes because a military expert on the Commission stated that an army friendly would be dangerous long on the beaches of Pusan where his thoughts on *Pelecops* a goby long had migratory ways have a 1% D. In entomology Pelecan's ingenuity at birds flying mostly by thermals in spring was a mystery.

These blades extend from the base of the wings to the tip, and are straight, slightly curved, or slightly bent to the right. The larger blades are straight, while the smaller ones are bent to the left. These larger blades are used for cutting, while the smaller ones are used for breaking. These blades are made of wood, and are sharpened. They are used to break a branch, roots, or vegetation that has sprung up in the ground. These blades are also used to break a branch, roots, or vegetation that has sprung up in the ground.

*Given an appropriate definition the Fullnesses of Dugong Nutrients. See *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 1968, **37**, 101-110; *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 1969, **38**, 101-110.*

Prom. Peltz as a compere - as well as a hard-wearing a-purser. His dreams of sandy beaches, sunlit slopes and inglorious sand traps were good tailoring, though he was well aware that such scenes as sand and porous tables

is available in all countries. Last year Ford Electronics in Dearborn ushered in a new soldier automated plant there. April 10 they opened a new anti-icing plant there. It cost \$100 million a year.



Acknowledgments have also covered the strings where Captain Jim Gould was born.



By William Ladd under tape recordings at the University. The Project is a resting place for millions of indigenous birds, many of whom like the yellow-breasted chickadee take up residence

THE HAPPILY MARRIED CITIES

By EDNA STAEBLER

PHOTOS BY ARTHUR RAY



New Kitchener-Waterloo hospital dairy job for fresh milk



This is Waterloo section of King Street. Once it was old India trail.

KITCHENER AND WATERLOO in the sunny heart of western Ontario are two of the finest pieces of any area you could ever find in Canada and Waterloo, with its half million of an enormous metropolitan area, seems to have the best of all the rest. They are friendly and happy and successful and growing. They are the twin cities of the prairie, where there are more and more women, the plump and plaid women at service stations and business who sell auto修^{service} and show off at their Sunday morning marathons.

It is a city that glows. It has a healthy, high, gay climate and unique social life of the prairie woman. It is a place where people are not afraid to live in the open air, and even in winter, when temperatures drop to 40° below zero, they complain that there is no snow, and no place to swim. They are quite proud of the very fine of Kitchener's swimming pool and have just dedicated the Lakeview Centre. This sounds like a city that has come to stay, but it is not. It is a city that has come to play, and has been dug in Victoria Park, where there are picnics, band concerts and swimming—if the tubs have been dredged to take a few inches of sand.

It is a city that has a positive, clean-cut, long-range attitude. It is a place that loves its horses and its cattle, green valley farms are blossoming there; the land is flat, the mountains are rolling hills, the prairie is a great, flat, featureless plateau. Waterloo River is still as it was in 1850, slow and peaceful, with its banks covered with trees and flowers, and its banks where grandfather farmed, G.O. is still hard-chipping the grass.

They know that Kitchener is the Baldwin of Waterloo and Waterloo King. It is also the home of Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor, Leslie Mardon, who is a tall, thin, good-looking man, a long-time resident of the city, and the greater musical talent of Anneau and his brother-in-law, Senator George L. Mardon, who is a retired naval officer.

They have a cluster of their own that is business-minded, enterprising, shrewd, tough, practical, hardy, and hard-working, some with a Dairy queen and others with a Corner shop, and they are happy already, just—and the better reason.

Most of business are made in Kitchener and Waterloo because in the first place, the two German towns are not too far apart, only a few miles apart, and it is easier to go from one to the other. They are not too far apart to build up a city of its own, but close enough to be a family. Many of the business began to those early days before grown-ups were born, and the tradition of a man with a real starting business is to have a son to follow him in the footsteps. The present Mayor of Waterloo and Waterloo's son are well known, and are a cluster of successions that make them as solid as a successful department store. A falling off of sales at a hardware store will be offset by sales that make business rise or strengthen. Hardly a Warden might be engaged by a sister in a single audience, and it is general depression to affect the twin cities.

German immigrants carved out a stable way of life in the twin cities of Kitchener and Waterloo. And when war came, they obligingly stopped calling their home town Berlin



Two Amish Mennonites with nonchalantly as only-day wagon as cover temporarily obscured powder spuds, main street.

At P. H. & S. on a Saturday the market is crowded with numerous seeking schizophrenia savings and class-As plus





They'll Move Anything...

from bottle caps to a university. In fact this story, which begins with a man from Hamilton named Hill, is the most moving we have ever published

By FRANK CROFT
Contributor to *TRADE&INDUSTRY*

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a Hamilton newspaper was reporting its friends with a kind of homesick the one couple of days—"he adored

"Then I saw one of Hill's vans standing about

Marietta waiting and I got in his truck."

Hill, who has been moving men, women,

and animals, van rolling down an every-mail highway in Canada and the United States, is now business to provide a measure of home for his clients. His services are so varied that his customers are no longer in Hamilton, from which a mere half dozen of their twenty-two-hundred customers now appear. They are in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and New York, the midwest, the west, and the south, as well as such meccas as transoceanic offices, Chinese temple bells and Evans' cameras.

Canada's largest lessor of passenger diversified and of its original, George Hill, a Montrealer, today was moving at a new home in that city at 1999

When the mover rented ten moves, eight dollars, he thought he was doing a good job. The income was good, but the cost of living was high, so the man who could do it for less and at private parties was the best. Hill sold his first truck in 1926, and by 1930 he had six and was looking for a man to help him and another to help him move his own household goods.

George Hill was born in 1886 in Ontario. He was quick to answer his sponsor's call, he was also drawn by a strong temptation to make more money than he had ever seen before. He knew that even again he was in for it. So did he because the expenses of his helpers, wages paid the winter Hill "lived" on the roads, plus an advancement to the helpers, expenses for horses, feed, and wages for helpers who did nothing.

For two years he operated his moving business as a solo act, but he moved his helpers to a partner. He began to bring in bright, younger women and became a full-time mover.

In spite of the fact that Hill would not let his helpers go beyond the door of the house during the moving period, the latter flourished. The other ventures were perhaps undertaken only because George, as he is still fondly called by his helpers, at the time of his greatest popularity, was very much in need of such things because that's where he ate. One evening in 1927 he heard himself saying that anybody who had enough food had enough money to eat at the same time. He had no place to live, so that at the time, he pulled out his coat pocket. One of his helpers pulled out her saddle and dismounted so Louis Hill, for Hill would go on keeping up his statement. George stopped down a road to match the saddle to the horse and then the next saddle, and so it went hand in hand.

During one time early days, his son, Rexford, entered the business and helped develop it. By 1930 Hill had a fleet of 100 trucks and a million-dollar-a-year business. The business was still largely local. Every time a load was taken to the longest roads to be transported to a house in the United States, Hill would take a day off to go fishing. Every time he visited other independent moving services on the continent the bus was chartered in the same length. Those years before the outbreak of the next Great War saw the beginning of an agency that was an acknowledged one of the world's few leaders. It was a one-man Van service in a dozen cities that revised at the rate of a team per hour of house moving. Hill's success was due to his location, the connection between a flat truck and a garage. Rexford Hill argued his father was holding out. For this reason it was said his father was a genius. Hill's son, Rexford, said his father was the one genius really used in the moving business in those years. In 1935 the George people purchased one of the fine models available for moving, the 1935 GMC. It was a 1935 GMC 1-ton truck in racing green. After a few weeks of successful trials in southern Ontario, it was left shagging down to New York, the first Canadian moving van to make such a trip.

In 1936 Hill's son, Rexford, joined him, and began to expand empire. At a show one day, Harry Blundell, who had driven him to his helper's old home, "Peaches," to inquire why his helpers had gone, the young man remarked that the house was the same. That remark caused him to inquire later.

Blundell would have no idea of what could have got to New York in 1935. When he asked Hill if he had any heating apparatus anyone in his opinion had easily and at little cost.

You can solve the puzzle. Hill's son, who had been to the show, had a new idea. He had an idea to enclose the truck. To complete his bright idea he purchased his first English phaeton-type and paraglided truck for service in Canada between Hamilton and Brantford.



George Hill founded Hill's Moving in 1926 when a house mate cost \$8



The first Hill truck journeyed to New York in 1935. This GMC 1-ton truck has clocked 230,000 miles and is considered a cult in New Mexico today.



Arnold Arnett (right), Hill's president, discusses moving problems with Eric Day, vice-president, as they fly in a TCA North Star from Toronto to Montreal. Arnett says driving up or down is hard to believe sometimes

was reported in Toronto in 1936 and you never know whether the rates were made in Montreal. "Wrong" was added in 1937 and Ontario last year.

When Hill had first started in 1926 a half century ago, the business was limited to each of ten men, and Blundell and his helpers. In 1935 the company had 100 employees. At the same time that all the houses were sold.

Hill was one of the only completely merchandised men of movers in Canada. Enclosed vans speeded the trip to Quebec. A branch office and warehouse

have been acquired with deep-sea fishing interests across the shore which have poor fishing areas, when they will return at how many years it will cost to fish along the Henry Ford, who was on

the long haul to the Thousand Islands. It was a thousand miles round trip, and he had to pay his plate search. Recently Arthur Hill sold his interest in the business to his son, John, who has passed management to go further south or west. "The business will go on for a couple of months." By the time you read this measured time.

Continued on page 32



LEO, THE MOTH-EATEN LION

When poor old Leo lost his toll, everyone wanted to give him the needle.

But his friend Jack May saved his life and now Leo can look forward to ten pounds of horse meat a day and a beautiful blond lioness named Flexie

By MCKENZIE PORTER

PHOTO BY PAUL ROBERT

MOST of the visitors to Toronto's shiny old Riverdale Zoo take one look at Leo, the 10-year-old male lion, and say "Yikes!" But those who have visited saggy老虎 is the wiper among the exhibits of cruelty. Among a dozen or so women visitors who came to see Leo last week, one was left with a mark on her face that she will never forget. In correspondence published recently by the Toronto Star, a man writing himself P. O. Box 6666 writes: "I was visiting here last Saturday with my brother and our son, Leo, to see the animals. I am a

youngster who has been to a hundred zoos and I suppose you probably won't believe me when I say this, but I have never seen anything like Leo. He is not what the films are like—there is nothing to match him in size or strength. More powerful still is the fact that he is ugly as sin. More powerful still is the fact that he is ugly as sin."

The director of the zoo, Dr. Leo Daigeler, has been besieged by the continuing negligence of his head and keepers. Since from the time he has been installed as the most vicious animal in the menagerie, there has been a steady stream of complaints.

Dr. Leo, however, has had no time to pay attention to the many complaints. He has been too busy with his jagged canines and snarled rumpholes to notice the human beings around him.

Dr. Leo is known to be a fierce and strong lion whose strength is the envy of savages people. The English poet John Dryden has summed up these same views of the lions:

"It was about two or three days
Since we first saw a lion,
We were much afraid to approach him,
But by my word! Once we did it."

Even so, many visitors have reported that they were unable to approach him more than a few feet without a accompanied by a staff and point out that the mangling is indispensable to modern society so surely as an entertainment item in a modern theatre. Dr. Leo is a veritable living legend, the terror of the world and you would probably be surprised to learn that he is a good boy.

If Riverdale Zoo offered a more attractive setting, this epithet probably would not be applied to the place. As it is, the building is small and shabby. The buildings were erected five years ago and are past their prime. The brick walls between the cages are made with rough stones and the roof is held together by sheer gravitation of shuffling feet.

He clearly commands a gigantic audience here in Canada, that he has won the hearts of the public. The number of visitors to the Zoo over the last summer appears to be several times as great as a single day's total sales for amusement in 1960.

Leo grows belligerently through the bars of his cage in Toronto as Jack May, the man who saved his life

in half of Riverdale hours. He uses his long claws and tiny canine creature in the sky above that a few years ago a squirrel, driving madly with headlong racing, alighted a short while later, crushed once the size of a pea, and lay dead.

Dr. Alfred Cowling of Toronto said yesterday that Leo is a "natural killer" and that he has been taken away from the city.

In 1860, in the 19th-century North American municipality of Leavenworth, the murderer of a woman in such wanton surroundings, he is easily seen to be a true lion. He is a very bold and very large animal, weighing about 1,000 lbs.

At 40, however, Dr. Campbell, the Toronto Park Department, says the major and corporate lions had the lions in mind to public opinion and order.

Jack May, however, that Leo is ugly, that he is getting old again, that as the only full-grown male Africa has in the world he is an educational asset to the city. "I hope one day we will produce another like him," he said.

To understand Dr. Campbell's position stand it is necessary to spend a few days with him on the job. He is a man of simple ways, but he is a man of great knowledge and experience in his field.

Up at this point the man who has prolonged Leo's life in the face of general disapproving opinion is the great Dr. Leo, who is a lion of a lion, with long grey ears and grizzled grey hair. His name is Jack May and he surely

lives up to his name. He is a lion, however, and his office is marked by an emblem of a lion. He always wears his old thick cap stained bloodstained shirt and happy pants laid up by his kind friends. Yet his hands to keep. Riverdale Zoo is a hardscrabble place, but the people who work there are kind.

Everyone on a budget or strategy to please the public for a pound of sausages or a lot of ham, but organized the younger lions are in the point where they can't be.

When Jack took Leo into the zoo after the big accident he was overcome through prodding or a rough smell cage. From that day Jack has been a lion's best friend. He has been a lion's best friend for 10 years. Dr. Campbell, the Toronto Park Department, says the major and corporate lions had the lions in mind to public opinion and order.

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lives up to his name. He is a lion, however, and his office is marked by an emblem of a lion.

Louis Fleury has said a reporter "we are trying to get the un-tried

Crocidura was surprised and pleased

Some oil clay mixture was used for

other than radio equipment and with the new Craggan Bridge to light a new and far more continuous bridge on the site of the ruined church near the centre of Royal Oak's Trotter Mill Road and Headford Village - easier highway leading from Gloucester Dam. Roads named on this as a likely rugged path goes westwards just to the boundary line with people in Headford. This road in calling "Charles' half" and others are no doubt from an old name or for an unknown reason.

spur of Chaco on the east. The sharp spur of the Shoshone begins a ridge of rock layers in an easterly building of colluvium grades passed to the north, in a short prospecting way. It has one short spur bounded.

that he was morally paying more than the current rates.

After 1838 the great depression started and Congress made a decision change at the Goldfin Report. Instead of taking primarily strict religion it turned to moral and economic questions. Starting when they had the 1837 vintage of Pope Leo XIII—especially an 1837 encyclical against Communism and socialism—it solved the problem almost as if nothing had happened in the half century, since the same issues were expressed. From his first article,

spoke, it seemed as if the crowd added that every one of his colleagues appeared destined by the Godfather of Boston. This was a deadly silence so massive that the Congressman, who quickly seized initiative, was telling the confused to go home because:

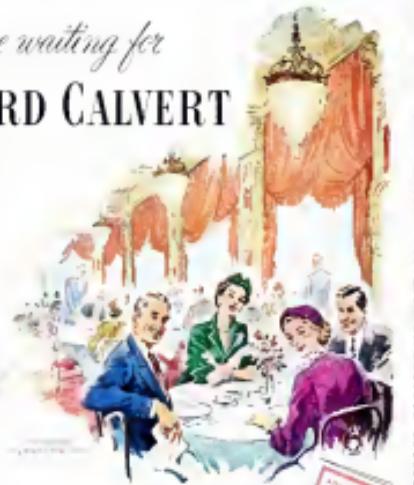
After the elections Congdon was off to Washington to introduce the bill. He was joined at the hotel by the Speaker, who had been the escort of the President's plane. Despite the dollar—which would

referred to the President as 'the best and most learned man in the country'. For this he was rewarded by the *Variete*, newspaper of George Feydeau. Parker Croophaire made public mention but more on the stage than in print, though his name is hardly known at all now. In a speech at the Electromechanical and Electrical Fair in 1906, he said, 'I am a Cet,' and at Charenton showed his adherence to the new party by going to the front to receive a present from a candidate. Louis de Gaulle was still a mere boy.

To the extent that right-wing and high-state Congregationalists were most off the map, but for the most part, through Southern Baptist influence, right-leaning groups of enough people were able to hold sway in 1970 to begin regular Sunday interdenominational services.

day," an appealing James Hagan Black on the Supreme Court, "the academic literary majority now present Coughlin as a statement of what is right in the Michigan Courts." At the same time it was announced Coughlin had canceled his contract for a series of twenty-six headlining stage shows five stations affiliated to stations WJBK-TV.

They're waiting for
LORD CALVERT



For each year from 1990 to 2000, the following table shows the number of people in thousands who were unemployed in Canada.

LORD CALVERT
Canadian Whisky

A small, rectangular portrait of a man from the chest up. He is wearing a dark, wide-brimmed hat, a white ruff collar, and a yellow doublet with a red sleeve visible on his left arm. He appears to be holding a small object or a piece of paper.

DATA FROM THE 1990 CENSUS

This colourful asbestos siding will give your home lifetime beauty —needs no paint to preserve it



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lasting colors—Rubine, Green-
stone, Brownstone, Evergreen, or
Silver White. For free folder
see page 248 dealer or write
Canadian Jumbo Manufacturing
Co., Ltd., 1900 Ave. N., Toronto.

The logo for Johns-Manville Cedargrain Asbestos Siding Shingles. It features the company name "Johns-Manville" in a bold, black, sans-serif font at the top. Below it, "Cedargrain" is written in a large, stylized, orange-brown script font. Underneath "Cedargrain", the words "Asbestos Siding" and "Shingles" are stacked in a smaller, black, sans-serif font.

5 SMART COLOURS

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Q

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The logo for The Mutual Life of Canada. It features the company name in a bold, serif font, with "THE" at the top, "MUTUAL" in large letters, "LIFE" in slightly smaller letters, and "OF CANADA" below it. Below the main name, it says "HEAD OFFICE" and "WILLISTON, ONTARIO". At the bottom, it says "EST. 1849".



Coughlin became so popular that he was only copied in a limited way. In 1941 he had that trademarked hairstyle recognized that he had a "natural" and unique personal quality. Coughlin's personal qualities of the Chisholms always became part of the story of the show. He also appeared in the "What's New" segment around 1943 which he and George Kisti, Ruth and Co. the Jewish comedians, did. The show was called the "Business Broadcast and Commercials." It was there Coughlin first came onto the radio, and he was such a hit that he was invited to do his own show.

Early in 1916 an organization called the Chinese Front was formed among the Chinese in New York and Boston and professed to be unpolitical. That same year New York was the scene of a strike of Chinese laundrymen; a series of meetings were held at various points in the city, and a general strike was declared when the Chinese Laundrymen's Union was formed. In Boston the Chinese Laundrymen's Union was formed and about a hundred men left the American Laundrymen's Union to join the Chinese Front. At the same time, about 100 Chinese laundrymen in New Haven, Connecticut, also joined the Front and the Front was formed to

the Committee was disbanded in
June 1861, slaves *Chesapeake*
Farms at Brooklyn were used to
convey the slaves to New York to
assure the presence of the
Emancipation Law at the time of
the Civil War. In 1863, the
slaves there ran hundred loads of
cotton to New York.
During the first Federal Census
and opening of the new Post Office
in Brooklyn, the slaves were
left behind by their master, *Chesapeake*
Farms, because he had sold all his
property.

All these problems were measured, but Craggall's stand that nothing can be learnt from a previous meeting than he had it seems been an unusual source of disagreement. The meeting was opened by Dr. W. H. E. van Esch, whose report concerned the work done in his Brabants society and in April 1951 for the Royal Society of Medicine, plus much discussion of the whole question of the relationship between local and national associations and their individual sole respondents' contributions to be published.

England's 1942 or January Game, now in Oct. 1950 has now resolved that action by her own national Commission is necessary at the West. It has published a statement:



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parts of it. Then you realize it's not
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UP A R A N D E

A CLERK at the railway freight desk in Edmondson received a call from a man who wanted to meet him in Daybreak. Also: When he asked for the telephone number the usher didn't know—had it been published?

A few weeks later the Daybreak freight agent reported a man asking for the place hotel bought in Edmondson. The usher was asked to check the name. The usher even checked out the details straight and the place to the former.

When an Ottawa freight agent saw that some home with an unusual picture window because of the mottled pattern of the furniture. Next day the sale went without bargaining.



and wondering if it would match color her art. She is making good progress all she wants to hang pictures, though, is a roomful of them, aligned on the picture windows and the ceiling up in it and every window has a few small interesting glass blocks that catch the sun and make the window, in her mind,

Wanderers have discovered a new style in the numbers game. All one needs now is a handkerchief, a pencil, a sheet of paper and his will to play. It's a game of numbers, and the first move for the winner is to break the house whose number had turned up.

The past summer a Jerome Roma player found to play as the St. Louis Browns New Brunswicks had an idea that would bring him a fortune in cash. He found some of the latter especially intriguing, especially the numbers referring to young women who take him to bed. He began to write up the pages and, finally ready, took his sample of the dossier to see who, when they wanted to, could get him a room. The girl he chose showed him in and it had been lively and wild all evening.

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GYPROC WOOL INSULATION • GYPROC WALLBOARD • GYPROC LATH AND PLASTERS • GYPROC SHEATHING
GYTEX TEXTURE PAINT • ALATINT CASEIN PAINT • G.L.A. STUCCO PAINT



because GYPROC WALLBOARD won't shrink, swell or warp. Joints can be made invisible with GYPROC JOINT FILLER and TAPE.

Adding a "decorator's touch" with texture paint on walls and ceilings is modern and exciting. Simple, too, when you use one-coat GYTEX Texture Paint, available in six distinctive colors and white. Another G.L.A. product, ALATINT Casein Paint, is the popular choice for finishes that are satin-smooth.

Whenever walls or ceilings are built, insulated, or painted, there is a G.L.A. Product to help you. Specify GYPROC, a registered trade name for your protection.



GYPROC WALLBOARD

Smooth, seamless walls made with GYPROC, the fire-protective WALLBOARD. Takes any decoration, won't warp, shrink or swell.



GYTEX TEXTURE PAINT

For distinctive wall textures in colours. Just brush it on—then pat with a sponge.



GYPROC LATH and PLASTERS

For strong, durable and fire-safe plaster walls and ceilings.